

لأجل، نحن

## A Pan American jumbo jet made to land in Syria

March 26 (R)—A Pan American jumbo jet was forced to make an unscheduled landing at Damascus airport and flown over prohibited areas of Syria, a civil air said. The spokesman said the plane, with 88 passengers on board, had strayed from its course on its non-stop flight from New York to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia was allowed to continue after three hours. The pilot making an error, the spokesman said. In a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Authority report that Syria believed the plane had invaded its territory part of the flight is over Syrian airspace. The report on the day that Egypt and Israel were signing a peace agreement.

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جورنال تايمز يومية سياسية مصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الرأي»

AMMAN, TUESDAY MARCH 27, 1979 — RABIE TANI 28, 1399

## OPEC deadlocked over prices

GENEVA, March 26 (R)—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said tonight the OPEC states were "almost deadlocked" on the issue of oil price increases. After several hours of discussions at a consultative meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Sheikh Yamani said some delegations were adopting "very extreme positions." Sheikh Yamani said some OPEC members were demanding a price increase of 35 per cent or more. "The Saudi position is unchanged. It is to stay with the Abu Dhabi prices," he said. The Saudi minister was referring to OPEC price rises decided in Abu Dhabi last December. These would mean a 14.5 per cent increase over the whole of 1979, with the new price boost due on April 1. OPEC ministers adjourned their meeting until tomorrow without deciding whether to turn it into an extraordinary conference — a procedural change which would enable them to increase prices.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, President Carter and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin signing the bilateral Egypt-Israeli peace treaty in Washington Monday.

## Arabs protest 'sellout' treaty

March 26. To discuss application of sanctions against Egypt.

In Geneva, where the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is meeting to discuss oil price increases, Iraqi Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim said: "We have to punish anyone who goes against our legitimate rights."

Signing out, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Karim said: "We will treat him as one who is going against our rights."

Mr. Arafat today described the treaty as false and said the commando movement would not be "shaken" by it.

He was speaking at the inauguration of three training courses for Palestinian commandos at a refugee camp in a Beirut suburb.

Shops and schools in Beirut and some other Lebanese cities went on strike and demonstrations were held in protest against the treaty.

Mr. Arafat said: "let them sign what they like, false peace will not last. We are with a durable and just peace in the Middle East, not one at the expense on the Palestinians."

Mr. Arafat strongly criticised President Sadat, saying he was the "first Egyptian leader who betrayed the Arab nation and the Palestinian people."

The Commando leader described the treaty as one of humiliation and servitude but said, "from now on, no one can humiliate or subjugate the Palestinian people."

Replying to a remark made by

Israeli Premier Menachem Begin that he would burn his fingers, Mr. Arafat said "no one can burn our fingers, I want to sever their hands..."

He added: "What sort of peace is that which is accompanied by five billion dollars in military aid for Egypt and Israel."

What is happening in fact is a new military alliance between President Carter, President Sadat and Premier Begin, he said.

Mr. Arafat called on the commandos to hold to their guns "with an iron fist."

The provisional government of Iran said the treaty was meant to bring about the domination of the Middle East by Israel, "a tool of U.S. imperialism." Thirty Arab students occupied the Egyptian embassy in Tehran.

A spokesman for the protesters called on the Egyptian people to rise against President Sadat and for all revolutionary regimes to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt.

Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has condemned the peace treaty as a "treason to Islam and our Arab brothers."

Tens of thousands of demonstrators staged a peaceful protest march to the embassy yesterday.

They accused President Sadat of "treason" and urged Arab states to "firmly condemn and confront the conspiracy hatched against the Arab nation."

A statement issued by the PLO office in Doha today accused President Sadat of "repudiating Arab and Moslem values, ignoring the Palestinian people's sufferings and signing the treaty of humiliation and surrender."

About 4,000 Palestinians living in Qatar marched to the Palestine Liberation Organisation's office in Doha to denounce the pact as "a treaty of surrender and humiliation."

The PLO statement said the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was worse than the Balfour Declaration, which had promised the Jews a homeland in Palestine more than 50 years ago.

The treaty, the statement said, "gave Israel the land, legitimacy and security. It also violated all Arab summit conference resolutions, which, among other things, emphasised Jerusalem's Arab character."

Two hundred Arab students demonstrated outside the Egyptian embassy in Karachi and a group of Egyptians living in Syria staged a six-hour protest sit-in at the Damascus office of Egyptair.

The Soviet Union has been discreetly improving its relations with the Arab states amid growing weapons.

Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Benyahia called

## Sadat, Begin, Carter sign separate peace

WASHINGTON, March 26 (Agencies)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today signed a peace treaty ending 30 years of hostility between their two countries.

The two leaders began by signing the texts of the agreed minutes which set out clarifications of the peace treaty.

Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat each signed the texts and President Carter signed them as witness.

Next they signed the "agreed letter" which covers the timing of moves toward Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank and Gaza.

Then they signed the actual treaty itself — in English, Arabic and Hebrew — in the ceremony on the north lawn of the White House in front of a vast crowd of dignitaries.

The three leaders walked to the lawn, smiling broadly, and then stood quietly as the three national anthems were played.

When the music stopped, thousands of Palestinian and other demonstrators outside the grounds could be heard chanting slogans against the treaty signing.

After the signing, which took place under sunny skies, the three

leaders made brief addresses.

President Carter called President Sadat and Mr. Begin "two leaders who will long live in the history of nations."

He said they had conducted "an inspiring peace campaign with all the courage, tenacity, brilliance and inspiration of any general who ever led men and machines onto the field of battle."

"We must rededicate ourselves to the goal of a broader peace with justice for all who have lived in a state of conflict in the Middle East. We have no illusions—we have hopes, dreams, prayers, yes—but no illusions," Mr. Carter said.

"I am convinced that other Arab people need and want peace, but some leaders are not yet willing to honour these needs. We must now demonstrate the advantages of peace — and expand its benefits to encompass all those who have suffered in the Middle East."

"Let those who would shatter peace — who would callously spill blood — be aware that we three and all others who may join us will vigorously wage peace," President Carter urged.

President Sadat, who spoke next, said that the treaty opened a new era.

"Today, a new dawn is emerging out of the darkness of the past. A new chapter is being opened in the history of coexistence among nations, one that is worthy of our spiritual values and civilisation."

He praised President Carter as "the man who performed the miracle."

"Without any exaggeration, what he did constitutes one of the greatest achievements of our time," he said.

In the prepared text of his remarks issued earlier, Mr. Sadat had said that a dialogue between the United States and representatives of

(Continued on page 6)

## King Hussein discusses treaty with Assad, Bakr

BAGHDAD, March 26 (Agencies)—Jordan and Iraq today agreed on the "necessity for consolidating joint Arab action and concentrating efforts towards fostering Arab strength in the service of national issues and common goals," the Jordan News Agency (JNA) reported tonight.

This followed a meeting here tonight between His Majesty King Hussein and Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al Bakr, during which "latest developments in the region were reviewed and evaluated, and means to face the current challenges and their possible consequences were discussed."

Iraqi officials said the foreign and economic ministers would be discussing how the Baghdad summit resolutions should be implemented.

The ministers were not empowered to alter the resolutions and any change would need the approval of a fresh Arab summit, they said.

In Damascus earlier today, the King held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on implications of the separate peace treaty.

Commenting on the King's visit to Syria, an official source said the two sides reviewed developments in the Middle East and ways of "foiling the outcome of the separate peace treaty between (President Sadat's) regime and Israel."

"They also stressed the necessity of mobilising Arab resources with the aim of recovering occupied Arab territories and safeguarding Arab rights," the source added.

Last week, King Hussein visited Sandi Arabia for talks with King Khalid.

Iomats said it seemed to indicate that the King, apprehensive about the treaty's consequences, was coordinating Jordan's policy closely with Damascus and Baghdad.

Palestinian Leader Yasser Arafat was due in Baghdad today to attend a meeting of Arab foreign and economic ministers, starting tomorrow, which is expected to impose political and economic sanctions against President Sadat for signing the peace treaty.

Iraqi officials said the foreign and economic ministers would be discussing how the Baghdad summit resolutions should be implemented.

The ministers were not empowered to alter the resolutions and any change would need the approval of a fresh Arab summit, they said.

In Damascus earlier today, the King held talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on implications of the separate peace treaty.

Although most Egyptians went about their business as usual, authorities were carrying out rigorous identity and baggage checks at all ports and at Cairo airport. Road blocks were set up on all routes into the capital and armed police ringed foreign embassies.

Most Egyptians, their hopes alternately raised and dashed during 16 months of often bitter negotiations with Israel, are bored with the issue and the main talk in the coffee shops was more about the latest football match than

peace.

If asked for their views, they generally talk about their hopes for a better future.

"If the treaty means the end of poverty, if we'll be what we were 30 years ago, then it's good" was the typically cautious comment of a 45-year-old post office employee.

The signing ceremony, screened live on television here, was the main item in the Cairo press. But the headlines were no larger than for many other events.

No special celebrations were planned until President Sadat's return from Washington, expected later this week.

The Egyptian press has given only limited coverage to Arab criticism of the treaty, but several newspaper editorials today variously attacked Iraq, Syria and the Soviet Union.

Well-informed Egyptian sources said last night Egypt had considered the possibility of withdrawing from the Arab League but a final decision has not been made.

They said the possibility was considered in view of threats from hardline Arab countries to expel Egypt from the organisation, which is now based in Cairo.

A final decision would have to be made by President Sadat, the sources added.

Only hours before Egypt signed

the controversial separate peace treaty with Israel, President Sadat's National Democratic Party appealed today to other Arab countries to join Egypt in forging a Middle East peace.

In an apparent attempt to placate Arabs embittered by Egypt's decision to sign the treaty, the statement listed some of the benefits it had achieved. These included the agreement for Israel to withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula and other occupied Arab territories and provisions for Palestinian autonomy.

(Continued on page 6)

## General strikes mark West Bank, Gaza mood

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 26 (Agencies) — Palestinians imposed a general strike in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip today.

Commerce came to a standstill in Arab East Jerusalem and the ancient market of the old city in protest against what the Palestinians see as a sellout of their rights by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The Palestinians are firmly opposed to the plan for self-government outlined in the peace treaty. They say nothing less than full independence would satisfy them.

A military government spokesman said other towns in the West Bank were closed. Troops armed with U.S.-made M-16 rifles and riot sticks patrolled the nearly deserted alleys of the old city and set up strategic lookouts on rooftops on alert.

In Gaza, merchants kept their stores shuttered and school pupils stayed home. Military sources said protesters set fire to two Israeli trucks during the night, destroying one of them.

"This is no holiday for us," one 18-year-old West Bank student told a visitor.

"President Sadat has sold us Palestinians to the Israelis and Americans."

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Several Arab youths were detained after they burned tires in Gaza city's main street and distributed leaflets urging demonstrations and strikes, the sources said.

Among West Bank Palestinians, the mood was gloomy.

"We have had a bad feeling about the treaty," a high school student named Mahmoud said as he waited for Israeli soldiers to check him at a roadblock outside Jerusalem. "Peace should be with the Palestinians, not with Egypt."

The Rev. Audeh Rantisi, deputy mayor of Ramallah, 16 kilometres north of Jerusalem, said all the schools and businesses had closed.

"This is a strike against the signing of the conspiracy. It's not a treaty, it's a conspiracy against the aspirations of the Palestinian people," he said. Heavily armed Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets.

(Continued on page 6)

# JORDAN TIMES

Responsible Editor:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD  
Editor:  
WILLIAM F. LEE  
Managing Editor:  
JENAB TUTUNJI  
Senior Editor:  
MAAZ D. SHUKAYR

Board of Directors:  
JUMA'A HAMMAD  
RAJA ELISSA  
MOHAMMAD AMAD  
MAFMUD AL KAYED  
Advertising Manager:  
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:  
**JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION**  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4  
Telex 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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His Highness Prince Mohammed is sworn in as regent Monday as His Majesty King Hussein prepares to leave for Syria.

## So what?

SO IT is done, with all the pseudo-historical pomp and self-congratulation that we would have expected. Now what?

It is clear that the treaty signed last night in Washington does not usher in an era of peace and brotherhood in the Middle East. We say this not because we do not seek peace, but because we do.

We feel that the three leaders who sat smugly on the north lawn of the White House yesterday amid the strains of martial music and demonstrators' chants are deluding themselves. President Carter demonstrated the depths of this delusion in his naive appeal for the "support and cooperation" of the Arab leaders whom he seeks to lure into the "peace process." How can we--Jordanians and Palestinians, for example--whose acquiescence is sought in a process for which we are expected to give much but from which we are assured nothing--join President Sadat in sitting beside a man who, as Mr. Begin did last night, says he comes from the "land of Zion and Jerusalem" or who rejoices that the second happiest day of his life (the first being the day of the establishment of Israel in Palestine) was the day "Jerusalem became one city"?

How can we seriously be expected to have faith in this process when President Sadat chose to omit what he had planned to say at the ceremony, that yesterday's treaty marked the first step on the road towards Palestinian "self-determination and statehood," presumably because the man to his left at the table swore on the blood of his forefathers less than a week ago that there would never, ever be such a thing?

It is not enough that the papers signed in Washington yesterday should provide for the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai--and even that in a piecemeal fashion. Is this--the return by thieves of the stolen property--the great breakthrough which the West is hailing today?

We, as victims ourselves of occupation, do not begrudge the great Egyptian people their fervent desire to retrieve their stolen land or to live in peace. We do not, in fact, wish to destroy what may have been accomplished in the past 18 months.

But the true victims of Israeli aggression and expansionism--the two constant determinants of the Middle East reality today, which have continued unabated, in the occupied territories and in southern Lebanon, even as the "peace process" has unfolded--gain nothing from this treaty. Nothing, that is, except perhaps a hardened resolve to regain what is rightfully ours: our land, our dignity and our national rights in Palestine. This is not a process which begins or ends with summits or negotiations or treaties. It is a prerogative that can be regained only through unity and vigilance and struggle.

The treaties signed yesterday have married the unabating phenomenon of Zionist aggression with the fateful apparatus of conspiracy. The totality of Arab rights, particularly regarding the sacred soil of Jerusalem, remain unfulfilled--even unaddressed--by this treaty. Nothing in the treaty or its annexes will dislodge the occupiers from the soil of the Palestinian homeland: if Israel's interpretation prevails, in fact, the "autonomy" provisions for the West Bank and Gaza will do just the opposite, as yesterday's well-timed creation of Jewish "local councils" for the West Bank settlers amply demonstrates.

Mr. Begin cited yesterday's events as a cause for rejoicing. That alone is sufficient to give us pause.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

UNDER THE HEADING "The Sadat-Begin Coalition" AL RA'I Monday says that the signing by President Sadat of a separate peace treaty with Israel has brought about a new setback for the Arabs; however, the paper continues, it is not shameful to suffer a setback; what is shameful is for us to give the setback a chance to turn us into a submissive nation.

On the day of signing the pact, the paper adds, His Majesty King Hussein leaves for Damascus and Baghdad in order to study the situation with the purpose of finding the best method to confront the destructive outcome of President Sadat's negative attitude toward his national commitments.

His Majesty is doing his best to ensure Arab steadfastness, and build up the indigenous Arab strength which will be capable of dealing with the new variables in the Arab world. The unity among Amman, Damascus and Baghdad is a necessity imposed by the grave circumstances and challenges which our nation is facing.

The fact that our enemies covet our resources demands that all Arabs coordinate their efforts to forestall the fall of the new Arab front. The Arabs will not be able to counter the challenges unless they stick together. A day will come when our nation must prove that it is greater and stronger than all challenges and coalitions, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR says that never have the Arabs witnessed a crisis, or suffered a defeat so bitter as the one which President Sadat is trying to impose on them by yielding to the will of the Zionist enemy. By signing a peace treaty with Israel, Sadat is committing a sin which history will neither forget nor forgive. The Egyptian people will nevertheless wipe out the stain of shame and restore Egypt to the Arab fold. We must prove, the paper continues, that we are much stronger than Sadat thinks, that we are capable of imposing peace which will restore our rights, and those of the Palestinians.

This day marks the fall of the Egyptian regime. At the same time it is a day of great testing the Arabs. What Sadat has done should not divert our attention from the dangers yet to come. The Arabs will not only have to face Israel, but also an Arab regime which has decided to align itself with the enemy, the paper says. Therefore, it is our duty to mobilise ourselves, and transform the defeat which Sadat is trying to impose on the Arabs into a victory. The future is full of challenges and we must not fail the great test, the paper concludes.

## Prince Hassan: Peace treaty will hasten destabilisation in the M

JAKARTA, March 26 (J.T.)--The Middle East peace treaty between Egypt and Israel threatens to accelerate the destabilisation process in the Middle East. His Highness Crown Prince Hassan said today.

In a statement issued in Jakarta where he is attending a seminar on public housing, he said the plan for autonomy envisaged by Israel for Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip would only lead to an increased exodus of Palestinians into Jordan and other Arab states.

"The Camp David approach threatens to accelerate the destabilisation process in the Middle East that is a function both of indigenous radicalisation and global rivalries. We still hope that our friends will see this as clearly as we do," Prince Hassan said.

Prince Hassan held talks here yesterday with the Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik on the Middle East situation and relations between Indonesia and Jordan.

The Crown Prince arrived here earlier yesterday for a five-day visit to Indonesia.

Prince Hassan has said that the American peacemaking effort which has culminated in today's signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty "has not fully taken into account the doubts and fears of Jordan and the rest of the Arab World."

In an article under his own signature which appeared in the

editorial pages of the Washington Post newspaper yesterday, the Crown Prince said these doubts and fears "are based on what we see as a discrepancy between the American interest in 'basic' security for the Middle East region as a whole, and the Israeli insistence on 'current' security for Israel alone, as well as a discrepancy between both these concepts of security and the Arab perception of peace."

Most of Prince Hassan's article reiterated views which he expressed in an interview published in the Jordan Times, and in European newspapers, last week (see Jordan Times of March 22, 1979). But the Crown Prince also made the following additional points to his American readers:

"The Camp David process invites the scepticism of friends of the United States, not so much over what has been reported, but over what remains to be achieved.

It is further aggravated by the irony that whereas the United States invites the participation of moderate countries in the search for peace, the mechanism of Camp David excludes this participation because of the limitations inherent in it.

"Peace cannot be achieved on the basis of one-way traffic determined by an exchange of domestic political favours among Egypt, Israel and the United States, or within the electoral time-frames and the domestic constraints conditioning the countries directly involved in the Camp David pro-

cess. It is not time," Prince asked, "for peace to be preceded by defence, including to Israeli settlements web of complicated living the hopes and a million of people in a circle of interested p

on the resig Mahmud Rid the Secretary General said the council ha

from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. In connection with this they also called on Arab and Islamic nations to cooperate in achieving this goal and stressed that any act by foreign states to the contrary will have adverse effects on their relations with Arab countries.

On his talks with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, held during a stop in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Ibrahim said they

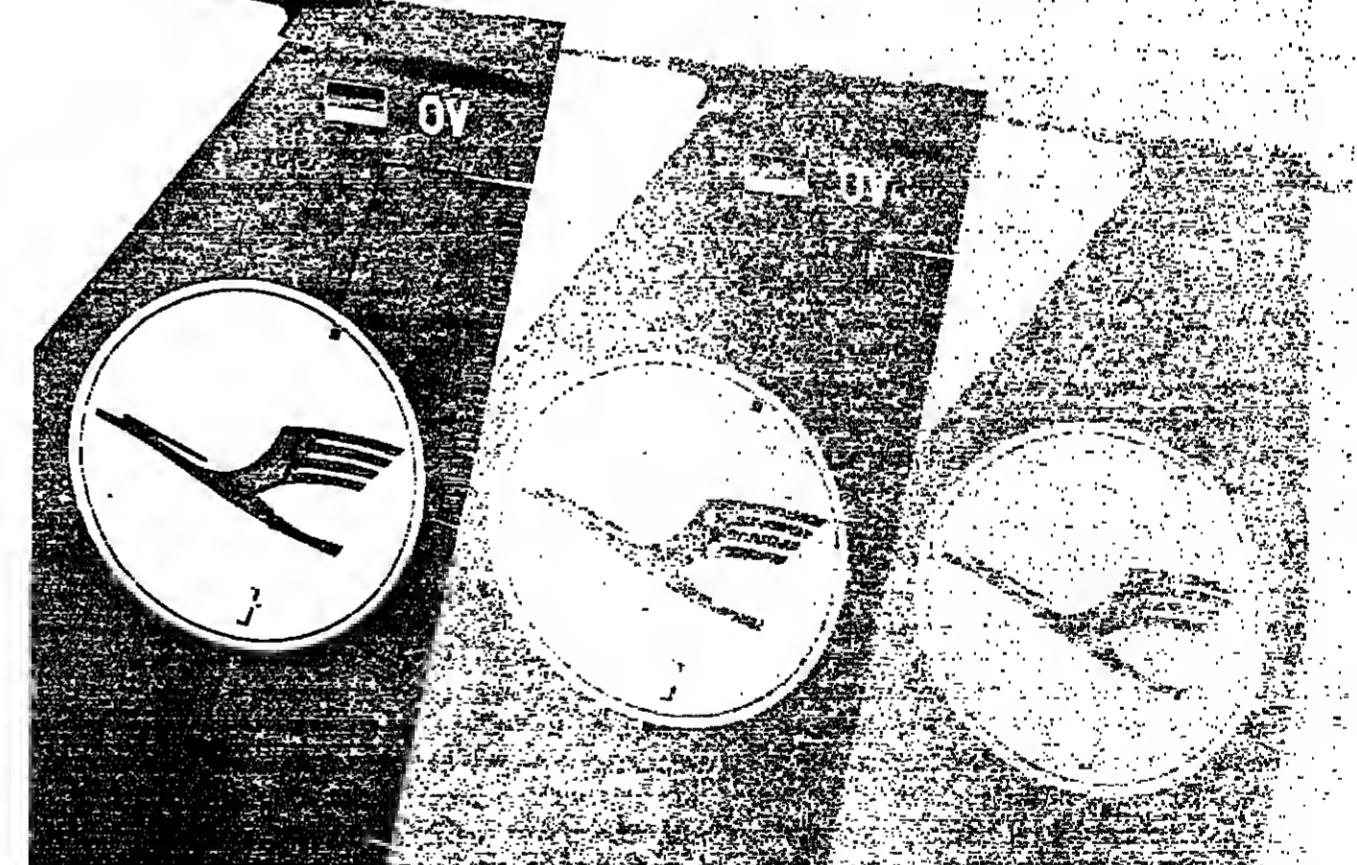
## League council calls for action to stop embassy moves to Jerusa

AMMAN, March 26 (JNA)--The Arab League Council made several important decisions during its meeting in Mogadishu on March 25 and 26, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim said on his return here today with the Jordanian delegation he had led to the meeting.

The council called on Arab states to exert intensive efforts to prevent foreign states from transferring their diplomatic missions

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## WHAT'S GOING ON

### : Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying a photo exhibit on "80 Years of French Cinema" during regular hours.

### Documentary Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a documentary film in its series on the history of the French cinema entitled "Art classique et libération" at 6:00 p.m. on Monday.

### Stamp Exhibit

The Soviet Cultural Centre, in co-operation with the Ministry of Communications, presents an exhibition of Jordanian and Soviet stamps. The exhibit opens at 4:00 p.m.

### German Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film by Ottokar Runze entitled "Das Messer im Ruecken" at 8:00 p.m. Subtitles in English.

### British Film

The British Council presents a film of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" at 6:00 p.m.

April 1st

## ssadors briefed on an's U.N. action

March 26 Prime Minister of Information met at the day with ambassadors are members of U.N. Security Council. He reviewed with behind Jordan's recent debate resolution No 446 on settlements in Arab territories.

continuously pursues to achieve a peaceful peace in the region, but Israel to the world, is by persisting in and creating a in the occupied in defiance of action and in violation Geneva convention provides for protection and their property. The Minister he pursued by element policy will a new situation stable to achieve a region.

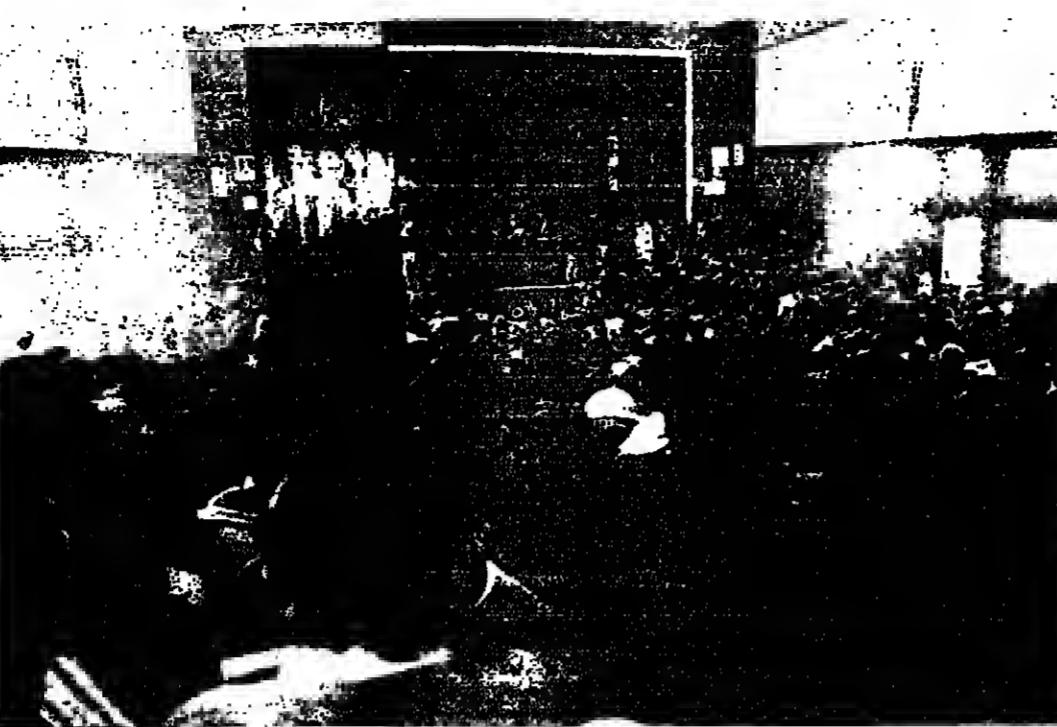
expressed the Jordan and that of the and peace-loving Israeli measures and demands of Jerusalem, or the Security was an attempt at peace process and out of a committee which would remain problem and the Israeli with Arab territories.

## Prince Mohammad chairs preliminary tourism seminar meeting

AMMAN, March 26 (JNA)—His Highness Prince Mohammad, the legend, today chaired a preliminary meeting for the Jordan Tourism Marketing Seminar at the Ministry of Tourism, during which he was briefed on the various activities of the Ministry.

Concluding the meeting, Prince Mohammad issued his directives concerning the programme seminar which is to open tomorrow at the Chamber of Industry in Amman.

## Jordan protests treaty with general work stoppage



The University of Jordan President, Dr. Nasserine Al Assad, addresses student rally today at the University of Jordan.

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, March 26 — A work stoppage was observed throughout Jordan today between 11 a.m. and noon as planned by all professional associations, labour unions, the government, women's organisations and the Save Jerusalem Committee in protest against the signature of the peace treaty between Egypt and

Israel in Washington tonight. Telecommunications between Jordan and the outside world were halted in accordance with the government's decision yesterday to express the rejection by the Jordanian people of the separate peace treaty.

No classes were held today at the University of Jordan in protest of the treaty. Speeches were delivered by students, professors and Dr. Nasserine Al Assad, president of the university, during a student rally held at 11 a.m. in the Samir Rifai auditorium. Speakers called for Arab unity, the implementation of the Baghdad summit's resolutions, the awakening of the Arab masses, as well as warning against the conspiracy of creating a substitute for a Palestinian state.

The Jordanian government yesterday issued the following statement: "In expression of Arab rejection of the separate peace agreement to be signed by President Sadat, and in honour of the Arab nation's martyrs who died in defence of Jerusalem, and as a pledge by us to our people in the occupied Arab territories to continue to support their steadfastness in the face of conspiracies and endeavours for liberation from Zionism rule, the Jordanian government announces that work will stop in government departments and public and various institutions for one hour from ele-

ven o'clock to twelve noon on Monday."

"The government, while emphasising the role of national cohesion in the face of conspiracies against the Arab nation, realises that the closing of ranks on the domestic front and unity of the Arab people in the face of such conspiracies are the most effective weapons to repulse them with."

"The government on this occasion pays tribute to the martyrs of Egypt who died in defence of the Arab nation and its dignity. It also realises that this is only a passing cloud over Egypt and trusts in the steadfastness, unity and vigilance of the Egyptian people in the face of the conspiracies being hatched against them, trying to divert them from their true course to the benefit of the invaders and conspirators."

"The government on this occasion renews its allegiance to His Majesty King Hussein who inherited the leadership of the great Arab revolt. It pledges to follow his direction, which was determined in cooperation with other, faithful Arab leaders to foil plans of capitulation and to build up indigenous Arab strength."

"Finally, the government calls on the people to be vigilant and beware all attempts at dissension, and appeals to the Arab nation to persevere in its steadfastness and to exert all efforts to achieve Arab solidarity and greater Arab strength."

## German duet delights Haya Centre audience

By Fawzia Mai  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 26—Violinist Detlev Grevesmueli and pianist Ulrich Meckies received a warm reception at the Haya Arts Centre tonight despite the vagaries of the weather and the signature of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in Washington which had a generally depressing influence on everything.

For a short while, this morning it looked like the concert might be cancelled. I wondered whether the audience at the Haya Arts Centre tonight would have to listen to a protracted rendition of John Cage's composition entitled 4'33"—in which a musician sits at the piano for four minutes and 33 seconds and does nothing. Fortunately, Dr. Richard Schmid of the Goethe Institute—after a morning's panic—finally confirmed that the concert would still be held.

In an interview with the Jordan Times as both artists were rehearsing just before the concert, the handsome and self-confident Mr. Grevesmueli described their reception in Baghdad, the first leg of a tour sponsored by the Goethe Institute which will take them to Damascus and Doha after Amman: "It was a magnificent concert; the audience was enthusiastic. Everybody loved us." He added with a smile: "We even got a re-engagement to play again in Iraq."

That was a taste of things to come.

The programme, exclusively Beethoven, presented three sonatas for violin and piano: Op. 12 no. 3, the Spring Sonata (no. 5, in F Major) and the Sonata to Kreutzer (no. 9 in A Major).

Mr. Grevesmueli explained this choice of programme on the grounds that "Beethoven is one of the greatest German composers, actually one of the best in the world. Although these three works are all sonatas, yet they're quite different in style and mood."

Beethoven's ten sonatas for violin and piano are relatively young works, all written between 1798 and 1804 except for the last one, which was written in 1812. They need to be appreciated with a different ear and judgment than his well-known symphonies, his piano sonatas and his string quartets. They do not express his symphonies' dramatic tragedies—"fate knocking at the door"—nor his string quartets' intimacy. They are rather a series of snapshots which came only in



Detlev Grevesmueli — Violin



Ulrich Meckies — Piano

Their playing tonight showed neither the strain nor the weariness of their travel. Ulrich Meckies, professor-like and with typically German phlegm, stressed the difficulty he had in getting accustomed to the different pianos he encountered. And, he added with a significant nod: "They are usually fairly bad."

Both musicians put on a top grade performance. The breathtaking pianissimo in the sonata no. 3 not only enhanced the audience's religious silence but demonstrated perfect timing as well.

The so-called Spring Sonata, though Beethoven never named it so, received an impromptu though appropriate illustration in the form of a spring shower. This was partly due to the poor acoustical architecture of the Haya Centre's concert hall. The second movement, a *dagio molto espressivo*, was ushered in by a spatter of rain. And the *adagio*'s final peaceful sinking into a mysterious slumber sank instead into an outbreak of thunder.

The concert was nonetheless very successful. The audience was generous with its applause, providing the first two sonatas with a curtain call each and the Kreutzer with two.

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## Minister back from Mecca

March 26 Mr. Rafiq Lahham left yesterday to represent Jordan at a pavilion at a fair to open on March 28. On display will be Jordanian goods and samples of crafts. The Bari fair in which attends.

## Agriculture organisation leaves

March 26 Dr. Mohammad Al-Dajani, Director General of Agriculture, left Jordan today to attend a meeting of the Arab Agricultural Organization Council in Tripoli, Lebanon. The meeting will be held on March 28. Dr. Al-Dajani will be present at the opening ceremony and will meet with other Arab agricultural ministers.

March 26 Dr. Zaki Al-Abab, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, has returned to Jordan after attending a meeting of the Arab Agricultural Organization Council in Tripoli, Lebanon. The meeting will be held on March 28. Dr. Al-Abab will be present at the opening ceremony and will meet with other Arab agricultural ministers.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

	Overnight	Daytime
	low	high
Amman	5	13
Aqaba	12	22
Deserts	6	20
Jordan Valley	11	21

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*Following alleged link to funds scandal*

# S. African opposition launches campaign to impeach Vorster

CAPE TOWN, March 26 (R) - South Africa's parliamentary opposition today launches an unprecedented campaign to impeach President John Vorster, who is accused by his former information minister Mr. Connie Mulder of acquiescing in secret "slush fund" projects. Dr. Mulder, who was forced to resign from the cabinet and parliament over the scandal which has become known as "Muldergate", yesterday broke his silence to implicate Mr. Vorster, former prime minister of South Africa, and Finance Minister Owen Horwood.

The main point in Dr. Mulder's statement was an allegation that Mr. Vorster and Senator Horwood knew of the government's secret funding of the government newspaper, the Citizen, long before they have admitted they did.

Leaders of the opposition Progressive Federal Party (PPF) and the New Republic Party (NRP) are opening a petition demanding that a parliamentary committee examine the president's conduct with a view to having parliament remove him from office.

But the ruling National Party

outnumbers the opposition by five-to-one in parliament.

Mr. Vorster, in a statement last Thursday which the opposition said was in itself a constitutional breach, asserted that the first he knew of the Information Department's secret funding of the Citizen was in August 1977.

He said the preliminary report December of a judicial inquiry headed by Judge Rudolf Erasmus had concluded that Dr. Mulder carried on with the Citizen project without consulting Mr. Vorster personally as to his real opinion.

Dr. Mulder said that Mr. Hor-

## Italy's newly-appointed deputy premier dies

ROME, March 26 (R) - Deputy Premier Ugo La Malfa, one of Italy's most respected elder politicians, died here early today, leaving a dangerous void in the government he helped to form.

The 75-year-old leader of the Republican Party died in the Rome clinic where he was taken on Saturday after collapsing in a coma with a massive cerebral haemorrhage. His doctor, who said last night that Mr. La Malfa had no chance of surviving, said he died without regaining consciousness.

Mr. La Malfa became vice-premier only three days before falling ill. The appointment brought his small but influential Republican Party into the coalition. The coalition of Christian Democrats, social democrats and republicans was put together following a prolonged political crisis which began on Jan. 31.

But the three parties do not command a majority in parliament, and even before Mr. La Malfa's death they were given little chance of surviving an initial vote of confidence.

Mr. La Malfa, a veteran of eight administrations had himself tried to form a government during the crisis but he gave up on March 2 after eight days of fruitless negotiation. The republican leader then became deputy premier and minister for economic planning in the administration - Italy's 41st post-fascist government - put together by Mr. Giulio Andreotti.

Some commentators said Mr. La Malfa's death might ironically give the government a chance of survival as the opposition communists and socialists, out of respect, might not wish to provoke an immediate crisis. Premier Andreotti, among the many politicians and friends who went to the clinic to pay their last respects, would not talk about the political situation.

## Families separated, many homes destroyed

### Kampuchean struggle homeward

By Harish Chandola

PHNOM PENH, March 26 (R) - Thousands of Kampuchean (Cambodians) are now crossing their war-torn country, returning home from centres where they were concentrated by the ousted Pol Pot regime.

The roads are filled with them. Although there is no public transport, people are carrying their meagre belongings in makeshift push-carts and in baskets on their heads. A few lucky ones push bicycles with improvised saddlebags. The very fortunate have hullock-carts.

One legacy of Mr. Pol Pot, ousted by a Vietnam-backed offensive, was the destruction of family units. Wives often were sent to one place to work, husbands to another and children to a third. As a result, thousands are still searching for members of their families before heading back to their home villages.

And those who do get home often find their houses have been destroyed and the fields left uncultivated for three years. Some are putting up new mud and thatch huts or repairing their old wooden houses. But others are on the move again, searching for a place to make a new start.

Many people are trying to enter Phnom Penh itself. But the new authorities, aware that the capital has no food or work, are attempting to discourage them.

In the city, there would be the prospect of starvation. In the countryside, they can at least plant vegetables or tapioca. If, as the authorities are encouraging them to, they begin planting a short-term rice crop early next month, they will at least have grain to eat three months later.

As I travelled by road to Svay Rieng and Prey Veng Provinces, I saw many shanty towns that have already sprung up to house the returnees.

The countryside in these provinces was desolate, scattered with ruined houses and fallow fields. We drove for over a hundred kilometres across this once fertile land without finding a patch on which anything was being grown. Irrigation canals on either side of

the main road connecting Kampuchea and Vietnam have dried up.

Only on reaching the provincial capital of Prey Veng did we see cultivated land. But even Prey Veng, like all other Kampuchean towns and cities, was almost empty, almost as if it had been stricken by plague. Most of the timber houses perched on tall concrete stilts contained nothing but the odd calendar on the wall or pictures drawn in chalk by children.

In the city's central market, there were no shopkeepers in sight. But in the rectangular openings of the market drains, we saw remains of those who had been killed at the end of January -- the last days of Mr. Pol Pot's rule.

The new authorities say Mr. Pol Pot's officials brought their enemies to the central market for punishment.

The chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Prey Veng Province, a Mr. Samon, said about a hundred people were brought to the city daily and tortured or killed.

Before Mr. Pol Pot came to power, more than 200,000 people lived in the province. Nobody knows its population now. The roads are wrecked and traffic moves very slowly. For those trying to return home, the journey is a marathon trek.

In the city's central market, there were no shopkeepers in sight. But in the rectangular openings of the market drains, we saw remains of those who had been

test the treaty.

A spokesman for the group denounced the treaty, as a "separate agreement" against the interests of the Palestinians and other Arabs.

The spokesman said ambassadors of Syria and Iran had expressed their solidarity with the protesters.

In the Maltese capital, Valletta, about 500 Libyan students and a small number of Palestinians staged a protest march against the treaty signing.

They carried placards in Arabic, Maltese and English denouncing President Sadat and saying peace could be achieved only through force of arms. There were no incidents.

In Colombo, Sri Lankan police today dispersed a protest demonstration against the peace treaty staged outside the Egyptian embassy.

About 100 people defaced some of the embassy walls with tar before they were ordered away by the police.

Newspapers in Beirut said the signing marked a day of shame and wrath.

The Lehanese newspaper As Safir urged Arabs to "strike at America, Israel and Sadat wherever you are."

## Big majority in OPEC said to favour new oil price increase

GENEVA, March 26 (R) - An overwhelming majority of OPEC states today emerged in favour of an immediate oil price increase beyond levels already set for this year.

Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani told reporters at the start of OPEC talks here that his country would do its best to resist pressures to increase the price of a standard barrel of OPEC oil beyond the \$13.843. The level officially due to take effect on April 1. But a Reuter count of delegates filing into the opening session of the conference showed that 11 out of the 15 ministers favoured an immediate increase.

The conference between the oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has been called to discuss the repercussions of shortages in oil markets caused by the slowdown in Iranian production.

Last December, OPEC set a price increase to take place in four stages, which would mean a 14.5 per cent increase for the whole of 1979. Prices are due to rise 3.8 per cent on April 1 as part of this increase.

But Qatar Oil Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Khalif Khalifa Al Dhani told Reuter the time was ripe for a new price increase. He said the market would easily absorb such an increase.

"South Africans are now faced with the unedifying spectacle of the state president and a former cabinet colleague engaged in public recriminations and attacks on each other's integrity... Voters must have an opportunity of electing a new government they can trust," he said.

The opposition's parliamentary petition requires the signatures of at least 30 members to succeed, but they can only muster 27 votes between them.

Nevertheless, PPF and NRP leaders say their petition will remain open in the hope of gaining defectors from the National Party or the three-member opposition South African Party (SAP) which supports the government on this issue.

Anti-Castro group claims Kennedy Airport blast

NEW YORK, March 26 (API) - A suitcase on its way to the belly of an airliner carrying 181 people blew up and two New Jersey buildings were bombed in what was allegedly a new assault by anti-Castro Cubans.

The blasts last night were the responsibility of an anti-Castro group known as "Omega 7," according to a telephone call received by the Associated Press. The male caller, speaking with a Spanish accent, promised "similar actions will continue."

Police said a bag containing at least three sticks of dynamite exploded in the Trans World Airlines baggage area at Kennedy Airport. The suitcase was among luggage destined for TWA flight

17, waiting on the runway for a flight to Los Angeles, officers said.

Four baggage handlers suffered minor injuries from the blast, which police and airline officials said probably would have caused substantial damage had it detonated inside the jet's baggage compartment.

Several calls warning of the bomb were received by various

police agencies and TWA, but all the calls came after the device already had exploded, prompting speculation that it triggered prematurely. "It was our intention to blow up the plane and not injure anyone," the caller to the Associated Press said.

In New Jersey, explosions about two hours after the Kennedy blast damaged the offices of the New

Jersey Cuban Programme in Weehawken and the Elmaceen Pharmacy in Union City. The three sites were attacked because they were "operating in mutual agreement with the tyranny of Fidel Castro," the caller said.

TWA has flown to Cuba, the Cuban Programme is working to free political prisoners in that country and Elmaceen Pharmacy exports medical products to Cuba.

The caller said the three organisations "are part of a fifth column created by Castro in the United States to satisfy his need for American dollars."

Omega 7, a group made up of Cuban exiles, has been active in the New York City area during recent months, most recently on Dec. 29, 1978, when it claimed responsibility for explosions that caused extensive damage at the Cuban mission to the United Nations and lesser damage to Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Centre.

The general was speaking to some 300 cheering white farmers in the southeast border town of Melsetter, scene of some of the heaviest guerrilla activity in the escalating six-year war. The rich farmlands adjoin Mozambique, base for guerrillas of Mr. Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

ZANU and Zambia-based Mr. Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union have vowed to

wreck next month's elections, designed to end nine decades of white domination.

Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe denounce as a "sham" a settlement agreement reached between the white minority government and three moderate black leaders promising black rule through next month's elections.

Under the constitutional plan, whites will still control the armed forces, civil administration and judiciary. The three per cent white population will also hold 28 of the 100 National Assembly seats.

In a bid to prevent major efforts to disrupt elections, Rhodesia has in the last month launched a series of cross-border raids against guerrilla bases in three southern African countries: Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. General Walls has said that further strikes will be launched to ensure free and fair elections.

He told farmers at Melsetter the guerrillas had to sabotage the elections or suffer a serious loss of face in the international community.

Continued from page 1

## Peace treaty signing

the Palestinian people "will be a very helpful development."

"On the other hand, we must be certain that the provisions of the Camp David framework on the establishment of self-governing authority with full autonomy are carried out."

"There must be a genuine transfer of authority to the Palestinians in their land. Without that, the problem will remain unsolved."

But in delivering the speech, he cut out much of these references to the Palestinians.

In his remarks, Prime Minister Begin, like presidents Carter and Sadat, quoted the Prophet Isaiah: "Nations shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks: Nations shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

He went on to add: "Despite the tragedies and appointments of the past, we must never forsake that vision, that human dream, that unshakable faith."

"Peace is the beauty of life. It is sunshine, it is the smile of a child, the love of the mother, the joy of the father, the togetherness of a family, it is the advancement of men, the victory of a just cause, the triumph of right. Peace is all these and more, and more."

Mr. Begin called President Carter "an intransigent fighter for peace." To President Sadat he said: "in the face of hostility and adversity you have demonstrated the human quality that can change history: Civil courage."

"Now it is time for all of us to proclaim to our peoples: No more war, no more bloodshed, peace unto you, shalom, Salaam forever."

Mr. Begin put on a skullcap and, speaking in Hebrew, quoted Psalm 126, the song of the ancient Hebrews on the steps of the Temple in Jerusalem.

Afterwards, the three leaders shook hands. They then waded into the large crowd, estimated at 1,500 and began shaking hands.

After a few minutes, President and Mrs. Sadat entered their car and left. A few minutes later, Mr. and Mrs. Begin also departed.

President Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, holding hands, then walked back into the White House.

## World News Briefs

U.N. food meet endorses world rice agreement

MANILA, Philippines, March 26 (AP) - Delegates to a U.N. meeting on food endorsed today a Philippine proposal for an international rice agreement aimed at giving incentives to rice producers by stabilising supplies and prices. The proposal, under which rice surpluses would be stored and made available in times of shortage, was made by President Ferdinand Marcos in a speech on the week-long 22nd session of the intergovernmental group of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) last week. The conference asked the FAO to consolidate existing arrangements on rice supplies and prices designed to help exporting and importing countries, and to submit these to the session in March next year.

Spain's private schools hit by pay strike

MADRID, March 26 (AP) - An estimated 50,000 teachers employed in more than 3,000 private schools went on strike today for better pay, leaving nearly two million pupils without classes. The Federation of Spanish Teachers demanded that teachers in private schools equal those of state teachers, paid teachers receive \$728 monthly while the teachers in schools have a salary of \$528. The federation said the teachers would stay on strike until their demands were met. Teachers in the cities of Barcelona and Valencia did not go on strike.

Zambia, Mozambique sign economic agreement

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 26 (AP) - Zambia and Mozambique signed a joint programme of economic cooperation in reparation calls last year by Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Frelimo of Mozambique. In a communiqué released here to the two countries agreed to establish subcommittees to carry out the work of the permanent commission. These subcommittees will cover transport, communications and public works, finance, industry and agriculture, and education, health, information, foreign affairs, mutual assistance and sports.

Japanese workers begin rallies for more pay

TOKYO, March 26 (R) - Tens of thousands of Japanese staged rallies across the country yesterday as the annual spring offensive for more pay got under way. In Tokyo, some workers adopted resolutions calling for wage increases, shorter hours and price stability. Addressing the rally, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Mr. Makoto Makida, appealed to workers to support labour-backed candidates in a series of local elections now under way. He said the results would influence the labour offensive as well as the political trends.

Greece celebrates 158 years of independence

ATHENS, Greece, March 26 (AP) - Greece yesterday celebrated the 158th anniversary of independence from Ottoman rule with a giant military parade, which highlighted the first use of Greek-produced arms and the newly-created women's President Constantine Tsatsos took the salute as troops and jet fighters roared overhead. Thousands of Athenians turned out to watch the annual parade. A Defense Ministry announcement said the Greek-produced arms will include the NATO-standard automatic rifles, armoured transport vehicles, heavy trucks, either pull guns or transport troops and heavy weapons, American-model tanks reassembled and modernised by American dollars.

Soviet report estimates up to 3b seabirds

MOSCOW, March 26 (AP) - A Russian scientist has declared that up to three billion sea and ocean birds in the world, much fish and squid each year as people do. Reporting on Mr. Vyacheslav Shuntov, the Tass News Agency said today an estimated 160 million tons a year of plankton, squid and plankton making up about half this amount. He stressed that hungry birds do not threaten the world's fish reserves, more than 0.3 per cent of them each year.

France's local elections result big gains for socialist opposition

PARIS, March 26 (R) - Opposition socialists have made major gains in a swing to the left in France's cantonal elections.

The poll was a setback for the centre-right coalition government, under pressure over its austerity programme and rising unemployment.

Left-wing parties captured some 54 per cent of the poll with almost all votes counted in yesterday's second and final ballot, with the socialists collecting over

35 per cent, according to provisional Interior Ministry figures.

The communists, who failed to win power with the socialists in last March's general elections when their alliance cracked, registered a slight gain with some 15 per cent of the poll.

Gaullist Jacques Chirac and Mr. Jean Lecanuet of the Union for French Democracy (UDF), heads of the major coalition groupings, acknowledged victory for the left.

in the elections held earlier this year for half the 800 seats on the council of departments.

Veteran socialist François Mitterrand did not see a paradox in parties being in power and the left increasing control of government. "It is because preparing to change the majority," he said.

Gromyko West Bank

Arab disenchanted with U.S. policies in the region.